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FTA NEWS

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA—CIO

Vol. VIII, No. 6 | June, 1948 | 11 | Price 5 Cents

Here are a few of the workers at the American Tobacco Co. plant in Charleston, S. C., who voted to stick with FTA Local 15 and to drive AFL raiders away from the plant. Their three years of months long campaign to keep FTA gains, resulted in victory for FTA by 704 votes to 474. (see stories page one, three.)

Girl workers pour out of American Tobacco plant in Charleston, S. C., on way to vote for FTA Local 15 and against AFL Tobacco Workers Union which had tried raid on FTA. A few days after the workers voted FTA by 704 to 474 American Tobacco took up negotiations on long-deferred contract renewal, held up until the election by AFL

FTA Whips AFL Raid By 704-474

By a smashing vote of 704 to 474, workers at the American Tobacco Co. in Charleston, S. C., rejected an attempted raid by the AFL Tobacco Workers Union that had kept the members of Local 15 from renewing their contract for the past several months.

Immediately after the NLRB vote was taken, the company announced that it would resume negotiations at the point where they had been broken while the local fought off the AFL's disruptive attack.

The vote was taken at FTA's insistence, after both the AFL raiders and the NLRB had shown a strong desire to put off the inevitable defeat over a period of many weeks.

The victory was doubly significant since it was held under the Taft-Hartley Natl. Labor Relations Board, with practically everything in the Taft-Hartley book thrown in the way of FTA's determination to keep and expand the gains won by the workers in more than four years of collective bargaining representation through Local 15.

Commenting on the election, FTA Vice-President Armando Ramirez declared:

"The victory in Charleston belongs to the workers. Their common sense and good judgment told them that the AFL was out to disrupt and tear down the gains that they had made through FTA. The workers' verdict has now been handed down. It is up to the AFL to pull their so-called 'organizers' out of Charleston and leave us alone to get on with the work of raising wages and improving conditions.

"Some weeks back the workers of American Tobacco Co. invited the AFL disrupters to leave town. The election results show that they meant it. All the people of Charleston hope that the AFL leaders can take a hint."

The election was held on demand of FTA, whose members knew that they could win handsomely in a secret ballot. Both the AFL and the NLRB stalled, however, in the hope that something would come up to help the AFL out of its self-created jam.

Just before the election, the company tried to create misunderstanding and demoralization by laying off large numbers of workers, particularly Negro workers. At first the NLRB was inclined to deny these laid-off workers the right to vote, but FTA's threat of court action stopped this scheme. All the laid-off workers voted, as is their right, and the result was disappointing both to the AFL and to the NLRB.

The FTA victory proved that hard work and militant unity around a correct program bring results, even when you have the Taft-Hartley NLRB to deal with.

Since FTA does not sign the redtape affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley act, (along with Steel, UE and other big unions), the workers had to vote "NO" on the ballot in order to retain FTA. This they did—by voting the AFL out of the plant and keeping the FTA in.

Hearing Set On Discharge Cases

The long awaited hearings on the cases of some 500 northern California cannery workers who were fired for FTA activity in 1945 and 1946 will be heard August 3, the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced this week.

The cases grew out of efforts of the cannery workers—some 60,000 at peak season—to build a union of their own free choice. A pre-Taft-Hartley election held in 1945 resulted in a plurality for FTA, but the ballots were never properly counted.

The NLRB, already under the influence of the Truman retreat from the New Deal, refused to count some 2,400 challenged ballots that would have given FTA a clear majority. ... ...

Following the 1945 election, the NLRB ordered another poll, to be held in 1946. Prior to the new election, the Board ordered the company and the Teamsters to preserve the status quo—that is, not to enter into any backdoor or "sweetheart" agreements.

Both the canners and the Teamsters violated this order. Under the direction of the California Processors and Growers Assn., the workers were told they had better sign AFL Teamster cards or else—and the or else meant discharge.

Both FTA and the national CIO protested this collusive agreement between the canners and the Teamsters, but the NLRB refused to act. A court order to the canners to cease and desist from the collusive pact would have done the trick, but the NLRB did not take the proper steps to secure it.

As a result, some 500 cannery workers were arbitrarily fired by the employers when the Teamsters, by pre-arrangement, put the finger on them.

FTA immediately started legal suit to force reinstatement of the 500 to their jobs with back pay. All the redtape and delays in the legal trick-bag were used to hold up the case.

Now, more than two years after the illegal mass firings, the Taft-Hartley NLRB has set the hearing date on the cases at August 3.

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FROM WASHINGTON

The Worst Congress In History

By ELIZABETH SASULY

A man named Huey Long was on the way toward setting up a fascist state in Louisiana and he hoped to extend it to the entire country. He once said: "When fascism comes to the United States, it will call itself democracy." For the word "democracy" you can substitute "Americanism" as used by most and the idea is the same: **Talk** about high-minded lofty ideals and **act** to destroy the rights of the people for the benefit of the big business interests who are running the show.

For the election campaign, the actions of Republicans and Democrats in Congress have drawn the issues clearly. President Truman cannot escape responsibility for most of these actions. He invited many of them, encouraged others, and in no instance did he fight effectively against them.

Here is the record:

(For purposes of convenience, legislation is grouped under different headings with "labor legislation" first. Actually, of course, every issue listed affects every worker).

LABOR

As the Taft-Hartley law, passed in the first session, began to make its full weight felt when union contracts ran out, Congress remained in the picture through the use of various Congressional Committees which took on the job of "policing" labor relations for employers.

The Ball Taft-Hartley "watchdog" committee, the House Labor Committee and the unAmerican Committee all acted to interfere in negotiations or to break strikes. The hypocrisy of Truman's veto was firmly established by his use of injunctions not even required by the law in atomic energy, coal, railroad and maritime negotiations or strikes.

The so-called portal to portal act gypped workers out of money coming to them under the wage-hour law for time worked but not paid for.

Congress again refused to seriously consider legislation to raise the minimum wage above 40 cents or eliminate exemptions. With typical cynicism, the Ball bill proposed a fake increase which would have legalized regional wage differentials, wrecked the 40-hour week, and excluded hundreds of thousands of workers who now have a little protection under the wage-hour act. A full dress job on wage-hour, equal to Taft-Hartley, was prevented by united opposition and the fact that this is an election year. This last factor also checked proposals to extend Taft-Hartley.

Welfare and service functions of the Department of Labor were crippled by budget cuts, and legisaltion such as equal pay for women was forgotten while the House and Senate Labor Committees continued ther persecution of unions.

This has been the theme of the 80th Congress. Take any issue on which the Republo-crat coalition acted or pushed for action and you will find the theme borne out. But don't let it go at that. This Congress began with a fight led by Wallace's running mate, Senator Glen Taylor, to keep Bilbo out of the Senate. It ended with Taylor, Representative Marcantonio and a few others fighting to prevent the drive to war which is the real meaning of the draft law just passed.

Between these two events the Congress did many vicious things which will be lsted below. But during this time, the people acted too. They founded the New Party which is challenging the enemies of the people who run both old parties. In November, 1948, and after, this record can turn out to be more important than the record of the 80th Congress.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The lowest point in hypocrisy on the part of both parties was reached in their performance on civil rights legislation. Bound by platforms and pledges, the Republican majority in control of Congress went through two sessions without even bringing the anti-poll tax, anti-lynch or FEPC bills on the floor of the Senate for discussion.

(Continued on Top of Page)

The much-touted Truman Civil Rights Report was not implemented by the lifting of a finger by Truman or his congressional representatives. Not even one bill was drafted in this field by Democratic leaders who spent the better part of two sessions working day and night for the Truman Doctrine to kill Greek patriots and the draft to move us to war.

When the Republicans made a last minute feeble gesture by voting for an anti-poll tax amendment to the draft bill, they were joined by only three Democrats in the Senate. And Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.) gave the game away by charging Republicans with a double-cross because they did even this.

Neither party can escape responsibility for their failure to act on the three major civil rights bills. The Democratic administration also stands convicted of not taking actions which do not require legislation: that s, abolition of jimcrow in the armed services and in the District of Columbia.

MUNDT BILL — THE BIG LIE

Majorities in both parties in the House supported this bill which makes Taft-Hartley mild by comparison. Instead of civil rights, jail sentences and fines were proposed for disagreement with the policies of the bi-partisan coalition. The same penalties were supported for strikes.

With only 58 votes against the bill in the House, and all signals set to rush it through the Senate, mass delegations, greater than any popular action that had taken place in Washington in 10 years, were able to stop this fascist measure in the short time the Senate had left to act. Its sponsors, however, have already announced that it is unfinished business for the next Congress.

Bear in mind, i you hear the big lie that this bill protects "American Democracy" against communism that it parallels point for point Hitler's laws, which were sold to the German people as "protection" against communism while the bosses broke the unions and prepared the way for the gas chambers.

TAXES

Taxes were reduced $47,000 a year for the man who makes $300,000. A worker with a wife and two children making $2,500 gets a cut of about $20.

PRICES — INFLATION

You know the answer. In the first session of the 80th Congress OPA was killed and buried by Truman. Rent control was weakend. Prices were one of two points on the agenda of the special session. The result was "voluntary controls" proposed by Truman and resulting in nothing. Real price control was termed a "police state measure" by the President. The second session contribution of the 80th Congress was the further wrecking of rent control.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Pious programs for expanding social security ended in passage of two bills which cut down the coverage of social security laws. No consideration was given to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell program of previous years — no health bills were passed. Old age benefits were increased slightly and the states were allowed to continue breaking down unemployment insurance by seasonal and other amendments.

HOUSING

Senator Taft's pretense of supporting his own housing bill broke down when he failed to mobilize the Republican majority to pass a bill to redeem the promises made to veterans and the rest o the people without decent homes. Congress left Washington without putting any legislation on the books.

MONOPOLY

The Reed-Bulwinkle Act made U. S. railroads safe for monopoly. The law said railroads could set rates without fear of violating anti-trust laws. In several other pieces of proposed legislation, the 80th Congress gave aid and comfort to monopoly.

The Rizley boll would have taken control of natural gas from the Federal Power Commission. The Tidelands oil bill would have taken offshore oil reserves from federal control. The O'Hara bill would have struck at the powers of the Federal Trade Commission. All three bills were stopped largely by shortage of time and remain threats if the 81st Congress is not better than the 80th. The attack on the anti-monopoly work of the FTC will be carried on by the Capehart investigation. The Kefauver bill to extend the Clayton act in breaking up monopolies was ignored.

This is the record on domestic issues. Now look for the reasons. What did Congress do? And why?

This program of beating down the standard of living of the people—and they skinned the cat nine different ways—has a purpose. This purpose is shown by what Congress did do.

(To be Continued)

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Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America — CIO

Published monthly by the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, at 31 E. King St., at York, Pa.

Editorial Office: 20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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Subscription: $1 a year to non-members

"Reentered as second class matter June 23, 1948, at the post office at York, Pa. under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Vol. VIII June 1948 No. 6

From Farm and Shop

How The Dairy Trust Robs Farmers, Workers

By Lewis Bentzley
Vice-President, FTA

With this issue, FTA News begins a new feature—discussion of farmers' and workers' problems and how their interests are closely tied togethe. The article below discusses the latest drive for hiking retail milk prices, now under way by the big dairy interests in Pennsylvania, New York and many other large farming and industrial states.

The dairy trust has come to the fore again with a new demand for an increase in prices that will raise the retail cost of milk up to 2c and three cents a quart beyond its present all-time high.

It is obvious that the family size dairy farmer needs more money. His costs have gone up, thanks mainly to the feed trust and the agricultural machinery trust, but the family size dairy farmer will not benefit from a retail price increase. He should get the extra income he needs from the grossly inflated profits of the big dairy distributors, some of which are making net profits after taxes as high as 50 cents per dollar of invested capital.

This price increase, if granted, will have three immediate results, all of which add up to the disadvantage of the consumer and the family size dairy farmer. These are:

1. A price increase, no matter how large or how small, will be a new gouge for the already hard-pressed consumer, particularly those in the lower income brackets.

2. Consumption of fluid milk will drop — it has already fallen more than seven per cent below wartime peaks—and the farmer will be forced to sell more of his milk as "surplus," naturally at lower prices to him.

3. Profits of the dairy trust, already exorbitant, will climb still higher.

Cuts in fluid milk consumption are a direct blow to the farmer because this is the only method of marketing milk on which he makes a profit. Certainly the creation of a still greater pool of "surplus" milk is a loss to the farmer and a gain to the already profit-swollen big distributors.

The family size dairy farmer and the consumer do not have a voice at milk control board hearings. Agents of the big distributors have so infiltrated into many milk producers' groups that the men who work the dairy farms have little if any real voice in setting the price paid to them.

The real payoff, however, comes in the profit figures of the big milk distributors. National Dairy, for example, distributes nearly 15 per cent of all milk products sold in the U. S. (The U. S. Government has stated that a 10 per cent share of an industry is ample for monopoly control). National Dairy and Borden between them handle 23.4 per cent of all the milk business in the nation.

National Dairy's 1946 profits after taxes, interest, depreciation and operating expenses were $25,000,000. This amounts to a return of nearly 50 cents per dollar of invested capital.

These profits stand despite the dairy trust's claim that it makes only a "fraction of a cent" on each quart of milk sold. The true measure of profit, however, is not the return on gross sales but is the return on net worth—in National Dairy's case, a return of 50 per cent. Two years of such a return and National Dairy will have cleared a sum esual to its entire investment.

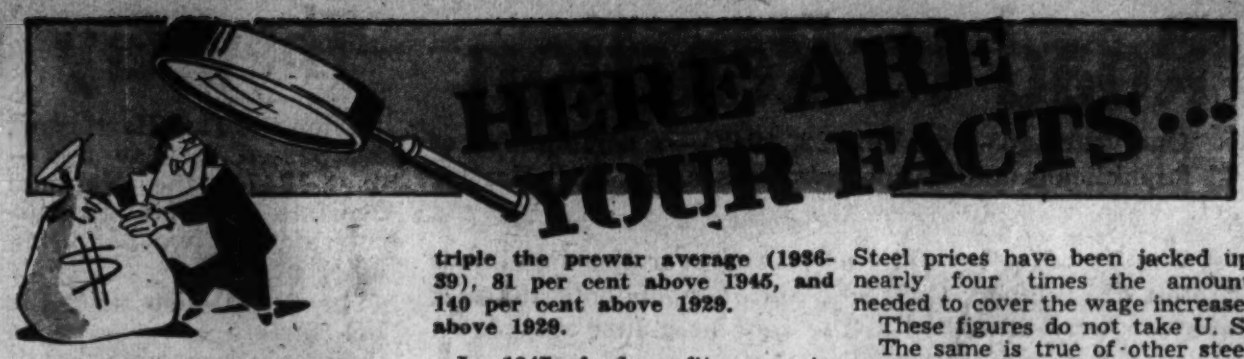
This profiteering is done at the expense of the consumer and of the dairy farmer. The farmer is not to blame for the high prices. Rising feed and other costs and lower consumption of fluid milk have cut the farmer's purchasing power per 100 pounds of milk sold by 64 per cent within the year. As retail milk prices goup, less fluid milk is sold, and the farmer's income goes down.

Consumers are already paying 23 cents a quart and up for milk and $1.00 a pound and more for butter. Workers' children have to go without milk—while the farmer's standard of living goes down.

Any additional increase in the retail price of milk will put both consumer and farmer still further behind the eight ball. More consumption of fluid milk, not less, is needed. More of the consumer's milk dollar, not less, should go to the farmer.

The dairy trust must be compelled to take a cut in its exorbitant profits for the security of farmer and consumer alike.

Remember those good old days when you sold me a nice black market steak for 80¢ a pound...



FOOD & TOBACCO PROFITS

By JOSEPH CALIFF
(Research Director)

At the end of 1945, Congress repealed the tax on excess corporation profits, and in June 1946 put an end to effective price control. As a result of these two developments, the year 1946 was the biggest year for profits in American history. Corporation profits after taxes totaled $12,539,000,000—40 per cent more than in 1945, more than triple prewar profits (which averaged $4,063,000,000 in 1936-39) and nearly 50 per cent higher than in the dream year of Hoover prosperity 1929.

In 1947 corporate profits surged upward again to a new record, totaling $17,400,000,000 after taxes, a gain of nearly five billion dollars, or 39 per cent over the enormous profits of 1946.

Food and tobacco companies shared in these gains. The year 1946 was far and away the best year the food industry had ever had up to that time as far as profits are concerned. Net profits after taxes were $1,026,000,000, triple the prewar average (1936-39), 81 per cent above 1945, and 140 per cent above 1929.

In 1947, food profits rose to even more spectacular heights. Official over-all total figures are not yet available to compare with earlier years, but partial returns of corporations which have published their financial reports so far indicate a 20 to 30 per cent increase above the 1946 record. The attached table shows the picture for 122 food companies, according to industry.

The slight decline from 1946 to 1947 in profits of baking and dairy products does not indicate any lack of prosperity, but is due to the fact that these industries made particularly exorbitant profits in 1946. The proper comparison for 1947 profits is with 1945, the last full year of OPA, price control, and the excess profits tax.

PROFITS AFTER TAXES OF 141 FOOD AND TOBACCO COMPANIES, 1945, 1946, AND 1947, AND RETURN ON NET WORTH IN 1947, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry	Number of Companies	Profits after Taxes 1945	Profits after Taxes 1946	Profits after Taxes 1947	Percent Increase 1947 over 1945	Return on Net Worth (after taxes) 1947
Baking	23	$ 29,444,000	$ 64,422,000	$ 58,563,000	98.9%	19.7%
Canning	13	12,915,000	27,307,000	35,803,000	177.2	18.1
Confectionery & Sugar	25	34,349,000	48,758,000	73,618,000	114.3	16.9
Dairy Products	18	40,452,000	73,911,000	63,952,000	58.1	14.2
Grain Products	13	29,051,000	52,327,000	72,023,000	147.9	16.3
Meat Packing	15	35,362,000	76,688,000	103,149,000	191.7	14.4
Other Foods	15	71,426,000	137,329,000	153,872,000	115.4	17.1
Total Foods	122	$252,999,000	$480,742,000	$560,980,000	121.7	17.1
Tobacco	19	117,973,000	153,477,000	189,732,000	60.8	15.0
Total Foods & Tobacco	141	$370,922,000	$634,219,000	$750,712,000	102.4	16.5

The Steel Price Gouge

The steel industry is the strongest influence on prices and the cost of living in the nation. Steel, in one form or another, goes into almost every product or its packaging and handling that consumers buy.

"As steel goes, so goes the nation" is an old saying, made doubly true by the fact that the steel industry is under one of the tightest monopoly controls in America—the monopoly control exercised by J. P. Morgan of Wall Street.

Consequently, when steel prices are raised, price rises follow in other lines. Automobile manufacturers, canners, building construction, appliances of all kinds use steel as one of their basic materials, frequently the most basic material.

When the steel industry says it cannot raise wages, and at the same time raises prices, workers and consumers owe it to themselves to take a good look at the economics of the steel industry to find out what the true situation is.

Let us look at the record of the steel industry on prices and wages since November 1946. Let us look particularly at U. S. Steel, biggest and most powerful member of the Morgan empire.

Since November, 1946, steel prices have gone up a total of $16.69 a ton. This includes the $5.00 a ton increase just recently announced. The increases have brought one billion dollars a year extra income to the steel industry.

For U. S. Steel, which produces 20 million tons a year, the increases have netted a cool $333,000,000.

U. S. Steel has been saying it can't raise wages, using the argument that an increase would be inflationary and implying that there have been too many wage increases already.

The fact is that U. S. Steel workers have received precisely one wage increase (up to time of writing) since November 1946. This increase amounted to 15 cents an hour, 12.5 cents of it straight across the board and rest on fringe issues.

Now, if we assume that all U. S. Steel employes—including office workers—got this increase, the total cost to the company would be $89,853,000. The price increases have netted U. S. Steel nearly four times this amount.

The table shows that 1947 profits for these 122 companies are 122 per cent above 1945. The most spectacular gains are in canning, where profits of thirteen companies were almost three times the 1945 total; meat packing, almost triple 1945; and grain processing, nearly two and one-half times the 1945 total.

Tobacco profits likewise are at near-record levels. In 1946, profits before taxes were at an all-time high. Heavier tax rates than before the war kept net profits after taxes from reaching a new record in 1946. Another reason for the relatively less favorable showing of tobacco compared to food is that the tobacco industry is dominated by the "Big Three" cigarette companies, and these three corporations enjoyed extortionate profits before the war and even throughout the depression because of their monopoly control over the market.

Indications are that 1947 profits of tobacco corporations will be 20 to 25 per cent higher after taxes than in 1946. If so, this will be an all-time high for the industry. Returns of 19 companies shown in the table show a 61 per cent increase over 1945 and a 24 per cent increase over 1946.

The best indication of how profitably these companies are operating is shown by how much they are making on their net worth. This ratio indicates how much money these companies take in as profits for every dollar invested in the business. The table shows that after paying all costs and taxes, food companies included in the table averaged 17.1 cents clear profit on every dollar of money invested in the business. The 19 tobacco corporations averaged a 15-cent-per-dollar return.

This is a very good rate of profit indeed. In 1946, corporations in general averaged less than 10 per cent in return on net worth. For 1947, the National City Bank of New York reports an average return of 12.2 per cent for 3,102 large corporations in all lines of business. The same source shows an average 17 per cent return for 1,571 manufacturing corporations.

(Sources: Profits figures shown in table are from Moody's Industrials. Over-all profits figures for 1946, 1947, and earlier years are from the U. S. Department of Commerce.)

(facts and figures from FTA Research)

Steel prices have been jacked up nearly four times the amount needed to cover the wage increase.

These figures do not take U. S. Steel's profits into account. U. S. Steel took in $126,704,000 in clear profit after taxes in 1947 compared to $88,684,000 in 1946—a jump of 43 per cent. 1946 profits were double the 1936-39 average.

The same is true of other steel companies. Republic and Jones and Laughlin doubled their profits between 1946 and 1947.

Why pick on steel? As noted above, steel goes into most cost of living products. Even those who do not use steel as a material—such as clothing and many foods other than canned goods—use machinery made of steel. All products are shipped by transport systems using steel — railroads, trucks, steel vessels or even planes.

The steel industry has set off another round of price increases in almost every product that workers buy and use. At the same time, the steel industry has been refusing a wage increase, thereby stiffening the resistance of other industries to wage increases.

The steel industry was the first to break the price line after V. J. Day. Back of steel stand the Wall Street interests that ordered the 80th Congress to break OPA.

Steel has proved over and over again the need for big wage increases, the ability to pay them out of profits, and the need for control of monopoly in the people's interests.

FTA News Moves

With this issue, FTA News has moved to a new print shop —The Gazette and Daily, 31 E. King St., York, Pa. The editorial office remains the same —20th and Race Sts., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

The York Gazette and Daily, published by J. W. Gitt, chairman of the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania, is one of the very few fighting, liberal daily newspapers in the U. S. It consistently champions the cause of labor, of the consumer and the common people.

The Gazette and Daily won the 1946, 1947 and 1948 national Ayer award for typographical excellence. The editor of FTA News hopes, as time goes on, to give your paper a "new look" in makeup and type faces. Meantime, bear with us—and please continue to send in news of your local. Without help from you, FTA News cannot serve our members and the labor movement as it should.

Road to Reaction

One year ago — on June 22, 1947 — a combination of of Republicans and Democrats passed the Taft-Hartley act.

The Taft-Hartley act was passed over the unanimous protest of all labor; CIO, AFL and independents alike. It was correctly described at the time as a first step down the road toward fascism.

The Taft-Hartley act was written by the masters of big business in this country. Their organization, the National Association of Manufacturers, boasted openly that the Taft-Hartley act was their law, composed and dictated by them.

And their Congress — the Congress of big business — did their bidding in the face of the people's protest and in defiance of the people's needs.

The Taft-Hartley act has worked the way its sponsors planned it to work. Unions, including FTA as well as every other union in the country, have been harassed and hamstrung at almost every turn.

Greatly needed wage increases have been denied or been given only under onerous conditions. Union security — key to real protection in the shop — has been whittled away. Organization of the unorganized has been all but halted, as unions are forced to fight a defensive battle for their very lives.

In the year since the Taft-Hartely act was passed, the cost of living, and particularly the cost of food, have gone to new heights. So have profits. Real wages—wages figured in terms of purchasing power—have gone down.

In the same year, the wage hour act has been all but destroyed. Civil rights have been violated right and left, with Congress doing nothing to stop the attacks on American citizens.

And late in the final session of the Taft-Hartley Congress, we have the Mundt-Nixon bill, a brazen attempt to put across the same kind of police state that was fastened on Germany before World War II.

The motives behind the Taft-Hartley act are clear. They are: 1) to smash workers' unions; 2) beat down wages and living standards and 3) prepare the way for the complete rule of big business in the U.S.A.

This is the road to reaction charted by the NAM and by the Republicans and Democrats in the 80th Congress, with the willing aid of the little man in the White House.

The people of America have blocked the road to reaction before. They did it in the 1800's, the 1860's and the 1930's when they wrested political control out of the hands of big business and put it in the hands of the people's representatives, the progressive leaders of their time.

This is the job that must be done again in 1948. The Taft-Hartely act and the rule of big business in our country can be ended—by the people taking action.

This year the people have a candidate and a party dedicated to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and to the breaking of the power of the trusts.

The candidate is Henry Wallace, the party is the new party now being built to elect him and his supporters, and the time for decisive, independent political action by all workers is here and now.

"He says he's ready to sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit now."

They Cry 'Peace'—They Mean War

When the Taft-Hartley act was passed a year ago — June 1947 — the National Association of Manufacturers said it would bring "labor peace."

The NAM also said the Taft-Hartely act was good for the workers and that it would "liberate" them from slavery to unions.

Ever since that time, the employer-owned newspapers, radio and Congressmen have been repeating the same line—almost as though they didn't quite believe it themselves.

Let's see what kind of "labor peace" we've had in the U.S. since June 1947.

Here is the record, taken from the files of the Taft-Hartley Labor Board itself and from court records.

The United Mine Workers of America—unaffiliated—has had two sets of Taft-

Hartley injunctions slapped against it. In both cases the mineworkers were struggling for legitimate economic demands. In both cases enormous fines, running into millions of dollars, were laid on the union.

The International Typographical Union, one of the oldest in the country, has had almost a dozen injunction suits filed against it by the NLRB. In all cases the members were trying to protect their wage and living standards and their union's very life from the employers.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers went on strike for a living wage, rejecting a miserly offer from the packers. The Packinghouse Workers strike was defeated by a series of court orders, use of National Guard and outright killing of strikers that could never have happened in the days before the Wagner act was set aside by the Taft-Hartley act.

The maritime unions, seeking to save their hiring hall —keystone of union security —have had a Taft-Hartley act injunction slapped on them.

The AFL workers at the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant, seeking a living wage, had an injunction slapped on their union.

The injunction fever is at its height. Even the railroad workers, technically not under the Taft-Hartley act, had their strike for a living wage stopped by an injunction.

In each case the legitimate, trade union action of workers seeking wage increases and improvements in conditions have been hamstrung if not completely halted.

Preventing strikes by court injunctions and the use of troops is not "labor peace." It is the exact opposite of peace—it is labor war.

The NAM and its agents in Congress say that the Taft-Hartley act "liberates" workers from slavery to unions. Let's see how this has worked.

In the first nine months of Taft-Hartley operation, the NLRB has said "yes" to 282 employers seeking to decertify unions. "Decertification" is the legal Taft-Hartley process of getting rid of a union quickly. Thirty-six such decertification "elections" were held in the first three months of 1948. Twenty-five such elections resulted in the loss of bargaining rights.

In the first three months of 1948 alone, the NLRB accepted 270 employer petitions for elections to establish whether or not a majority of workers favor the

union already in the plant. Such elections are also granted at the request of raiding unions.

This has happened to FTA Local 15 at American Tobacco in Charleston, S. C., where the workers gave the AFL raiders a thorough beating and stuck to FTA.

Such elections are usually called during negotiations, as the election was called in Charleston, and result at the very least in delaying and holding up wage increases.

We come now to the affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley act — if your union wants to submit itself to the NLRB.

FTA, together with the miners, the Steelworkers, the printers and many other unions, has refused to fall into this trap, recognizing the NLRB for the employer's agency that it is.

Other unions have signed. What has happened to their members? Listen to the plaintive wail of the Intl. Association of Machinists, first big union to sign.

"The (Taft-Hartley) filing requirements present many problems, hardships and expense . . . As the first international union to meet the filing requirements it has been our experience that they jeopardize the very stated intent and purpose of this legislation."

The IAM goes on to complain that on July 1, 1947 it had 587 NLRB cases pend-

ing. By September the NLRB told the IAM it had to show proof that each and every member had received a sworn copy of its complete financial statement. Thirteen thousand union officers had to file separate forms.

As a result, the IAM has had to hire lawyers for 27 regional offices, plus a complete legal staff in Washington . . . and still its cases aren't settled.

Or take an instance where local unions have insisted on signing the affidavits, as did FTA Local 78, Salt River Valley Division. Here the workers were forced to accept a contract far worse than the one they started with before the forms were filled out.

That's what the NAM calls "liberating" the workers—what they mean is liberating the workers from wages and conditions won through unions of their own choice.

Since the Taft-Hartley act, employers have become more and more arrogant in negotiations. Campbell Soup for months refused even to make an offer to FTA Locals 80 and 194. The Alaska salmon industry threw everything in the Taft-Hartley book at FTA Local 7 before signing the annual agreement. R. J. Reynolds in Winston-Salem, N. C., has arrogantly refused to even meet with the largest local union in the South — FTA Local 22. And so it goes.

But the workers have a recipe for Taft-Hartley. The recipe is unity, militant action and no truck with the bosses' NLRB.

The recipe paid off in FTA Local 15. It paid off in the Alaska salmon industry. It paid off in FTA Local 55, Middletown, O., where the workers won a new contract and a substantial wage increase. It is paying off in Local 22 and 80 and 194 and everywhere else where FTA members are following a united, militant course with the employers.

This, and the independent political action for the new party that follows from a correct and militant policy in the intereet of the workers is what it takes to abolish the Taft-Hartley act and end a year of labor repression.

ONE YEAR of 'LABOR PEACE'

Members of FTA Local 7, on strike for weeks in the asparagus fields of northern California, had everything in the anti-union book thrown at them. Crop is now over—allowed to go to seed by the growers—and workers have moved on. They'll be back with picket signs for the 1949 season. Here they work in strike kitchen.

They Fought For Their Union —And They'll Be Back Again

Five thousand FTA field workers, members of Local 7 on the West Coast, have left the asparagus fields around Stockton, California, with their union strength unbroken after a strike of peonage.

They've left the strike only because the asparagus season is over. When the next season starts, they'll be back again with the same demands—recognition of the union, an end to the kickback racket, improved housing and working conditions.

During the course of the strike, the growers, backed by the banks and the powerful anti-labor Associated Farmers, Inc., let the crop go to seed rather than meet the union's demands. Losses to the growers were estimated at $15,000,000, which were presumably covered by their banker friends.

Practically everything in the anti-union book was thrown at the strikers. Deputy sheriffs raided their camps, evicted hundreds of families with their children. Strikers were arrested arbitrarily, held for long periods without bail. Beatings and other violence were common.

But the Local 7 strikers didn't retreat. Only a thin trickle of scabs got through, even though the growers were offering them as high as $2.00 an hour to pick.

Basic reasons for the strike were well stated by one worker, Brother Cipiano Delvo, who wrote to the California Farm Reporter (progressive farm magazine) as follows:

"I have worked in the asparagus 19 years. Whenever I go to work, I never know how much I'm going to get. At any time I ask the grower about the wage price, he just says: 'What others pay I'll pay the same.' Sometimes I make good, sometimes I do not make anything.

"Our house in the camp is just like a stable. During rainy days the water gets inside through cracks. We were afraid to complain to our boss for fear he will not give the job back to us in the coming season.

"The outdoor toilet has no ventilation. The hole is full and the smell is terrible. I had a visit with a four year old boy. He asked his mother if he could go to the toilet and he cried because he could not sit on that toilet."

Brother Delvo then describes the "bonus" racket, whereby part of the pay is held up until the end of the season to guarantee that the worker stays. If he leaves "even to visit a dying mother" he does not collect the "bonus"—which is really part of his pay.

There has been no wage increase since 1942. That is why, as Delvo puts it: "Now I am joining the union so that all of these bad practices and evils can be corrected."

Brother Delvo and thousands like him, mostly Filipinos, will be back in the asparagus fields next season, their union stronger than ever—and the evils he writes of will be ended.

YOUR TAXES

Here are the federal income taxes persons in the lower brackets would pay under the present law, the GOP-Knutson bill and Pres. Truman's proposal offered Congress January 7.

Single Person—No Dependents

Net Income	Present Tax	Knutson Tax	Truman Tax
$1,200	$133	$ 80	$ 93
1,800	247	173	207
5,000	922	727	882

Married Person—Two Dependents

$2,000	0	0	0
2,400	76	0	0
3,000	190	80	30
3,000	190	80	30
5,000	589	386	429

FTA On The Air

FTA is on the air again, this time on July 10 over the Columbia Broadcasting System network at 3:30 to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on CBS's "Cross Section USA" program.

Intl. vice-President Lewis Bentzley will speak for FTA on the subject: "Long Range Farm Planning — Can It Work?" Brother Bentzley will present FTA's point of view on aid to farmers and agricultural workers, and will discuss mutual problems of farmers and workers.

The program is a natural for FTA members, since we process the stuff the farmer grows. Taking part in the program will be representatives of organized farmers and businessmen as well as FTA.

Listen in: Saturday, July 10, 3:30 to 4:00 p.m. EST, Columbia Broadcasting Co. "Cross Section USA."

Ask FTA Aid to Youth For Wallace Convention Call

All FTA local unions are asked to help send young workers as delegates to the founding convention of the Natl. Youth for Wallace group now being set up throughout the country. The request came in a circular letter from FTA President Donald Henderson, which said:

"It is very important that the Youth for Wallace movement receive support from young workers, particularly those who are in unions. If we do not have the support of young people, our new Progressive Party movement will not succeed.

"Reactionary parties and big business are constantly bidding for the support of youth. It is up to us to see that young workers have an organization to counter this campaign. The National Youth for Wallace committee fills this need. It deserves your support."

The convention will be held in Philadelphia July 25 and 26, immediately following the Progressive Party convention which will officially nominate Wallace and Taylor.

FTA Develops Rank and File Lead

By John Tisa, Director of Organization

Our International Union following its policy of developing workers from the rank and file to take on positions of international organizers and representatives has recently named John Manus, formerly chairman of Libby, McNeil and Libby Division of Local 194, Blue Island, Illinois, as international organizer, assisting Regional Director Paul Gardner in Region IV.

Brother Manus led the fight against the red-baiting company union policy of the former leadership of Local 47. Under Manus' leadership 150 workers laid off in violation of the seniority provisions of the FTA agreement were returned to work and 200 who replaced them were laid off. Brother Manus was responsible for rallying the workers behind the last contract settlement in Local 47 which brought them a wage increase of 11½c an hour, paid holidays and improved contract provisions.

Brother Manus is carrying the banner of Wallace and Taylor for '48 in his division, and is continuing to work in the region since he knows that the contract gains can only be protected by victory for the workers in the political field.

The placing of Brother Manus as international organizer has greatly lifted the morale of the workers in Region IV since it proves that the policy of training workers from FTA shops as field representatives in our union is being carried out by the international officers.

Local 80 Re-Elects Officers

Local 80, Campbell Soup, Camden, N. J., re-elected all incumbent officers in one of the largest vote turnouts in recent years.

Only two contests marked the poll, one for Business Manager and the other for the office of Financial Secretary.

Commenting on the election, Business Manager Anthony Valentino declared: "Local 80's militant policies of fighting for the wage increase, opposing all attempts to discriminate against workers on grounds of race, color or national origin, and opposition to the Taft-Hartley act, the Mundt-Nixon bill and all other anti-labor laws brought the workers out in the election."

President Herbert Kling, who was re-elected without opposition, said: "The rank and file of Local 80 have again given their elected officers a vote of confidence. The vote of confidence goes, however, not to individuals but to the policies of our union and of the FTA international.

"FTA has fought consistently and hard for its people. That is why our local continues to be the largest and strongest cannery workers' local in the country. With the full backing of the membership, we shall go on to greater benefits."

Elected were: Herbert Kling, president; Anthony Valentino, business manager; Wm. Downing, first vice-president; Robert Woolley, 2nd vice-president; Sylvia Neff, financial secretary; Frank DiMaio, treasurer; Benjamin Butler, chief steward.

Named trustees were: W. Norris, Charles Hauth, George Dance, James Duffy, Ever Mae Mason and Elsie Bonner.

Local 80 was one of the first big scale local unions, not only in FTA but throughout the labor movement, to come out for Henry Wallace. The local has also consistently fought against job discrimination, for equal job opportunity for women, and for strong seniority protection.

Taft-Hartley Song

(Sing to the tune of "I Wanna Girl Just Like the Girl that Married Dear Old Dad.")

We've got a bill,
Just like the bill,
That ruined dear old Dad.
It is a bill, that is out to kill
The rights the workers had.
A good old-fashioned bill with open shops
Filled with labor spies and Company cops.
We've got a bill, just like the bill
That dear old Hitler had.

—Local 66 FTA-CIO

FTA Model Contract Published

FTA's model contract, prepared by the Research and Education Dept. in consultation with the national officers, has been mimeographed and is ready for distribution.

Special attention is devoted to protection of the union from the Taft-Hartley act, both in the model contract itself and in the appendix.

"The contract is a goal, that is, something FTA locals should shoot for in negotiations," President Henderson said in announcing publication. "It may not be possible to get all the conditions called for in the model, but an effort should be made to obtain as many of the benefits as possible."

MEET HENRY WALLACE

By JAMES WATERMAN WISE

$1.00

Every union member can use this campaign biography to answer questions about Wallace, his background and his program.

Sell copies of this book, so every voter can MEET HENRY WALLACE. Buy in quantity from the publisher at a generous discount, and keep the difference.

Write immediately to:

BONI & GAER

133 West 44th Street New York 19, N. Y.

When a group of union men called on him in New Orleans, Rep. Fred Hartley (R., N.J.) co-author of the Taft-Hartley act, didn't have much time for their questions. Here he looks at his watch to make sure he isn't late for a Chamber of Commerce luncheon while Joseph Mouledoux, Natl. Maritime Union, A. A. O'Brien, FTA and August Harris of the Longshoremen try to question him.

FTA Wins Raise, Hiring Hall From 100,000,000 U. S. Salmon Industry

The Alaska salmon industry—which packs 90 percent of all the salmon canned in the U. S.—has signed a contract with FTA Local 7 giving a substantial wage increase, renewing the union hiring hall and securing other important gains for the union.

The wage raise on a straight time basis will add up to 11.3 cents for FTA cannery workers and with overtime will add another few cents to the actual earnings.

The contract agreement came shortly before the workers were to ship out for the season, and was ratified after lengthy discussion at two crowded union meetings with only four members abstaining.

The contract was signed and accepted in Seattle, Wash., after a year long attempt on the part of the industry to smash Local 7 through the use of a phony union, company prompted gangsterism and just about everything that the Taft-Hartley act has to offer an anti-union employer.

The employers, with close to a $100,000,000 profit under their belts in 1947 and still more in sight for the 1948 season had apparently made up their minds to bust FTA Local 7 as the first part in a planned offensive to banish trade union organization in the industry.

Now they have signed, with the 11.3 cents plus raise, a joint union hiring hall, first class transportation to Alaska paid by the companies, an irrevocable checkoff, protection for the union against unauthorized strikes and union bargaining for foremen.

In the attempt to break Local 7, the industry set up a phony outfit called the "Seafood Workers Union," into which a number of discredited former disrupters of Local 7 went in the effort to provide a ready made collection of scabs for the strike the employers were trying to provoke.

Then the employers went to the courts, got Local 7 checkoff money tied up and moved toward a Taft-Hartley National Labor Relations Board "election."

But the Taft-Hartley "election" didn't go through. Even the NLRB couldn't stomach the Seafood Workers. The employers found out that the rank and file of Local 7 were solid with the FTA. Their stooges failed to deliver on the wrecking job—and FTA Local 7 was stronger than ever.

Prolonged legal action finally brought a court order to pay the $62,000 in dues money rightly due to Local 7. The workers have now shipped out, knowing that unity and militancy in defense of their union prevented the employers from returning to the conditions of 15 years ago.

The negotiating committee which worked on the agreement was led by Ray Cabanilla, president; Ernesto Mangoang, business manager; Matias Lagunilla (who was the target of an attempted shooting by Seafood Workers gangsters last year; M. Damasco; Augustin Galvez, with help from Seattle CIO Council Secretary Jerry Tyler, FTA General Secretary-Treasurer Armando Valdes and Asst. FTA Regional Director Robert Kinney.

From The Locals

293 Buries a Hero

Pvt. Frank Siciliano of Brooklyn, N. Y., killed in North Africa in 1943, was home again—to be buried as a war hero in Greenwood cemetery.

The cemetery workers, members of FTA Local 293, were on strike. Management had refused to negotiate on wage increases and other contract points.

Pvt. Frank Siciliano's mother was desperately anxious to have her soldier son buried. The family appealed to the cemetery management to give them the name of the union involved and the phone number, so the burial could go forward. Management of course knew both.

But management flatly refused to tell the grief-stricken mother how she could reach the union men to carry out the burial. Refused flatly and coldly.

Finally, the family reached the union. The members of Local 293 immediately agreed to bury Pvt. Siciliano — and without charge. Again management balked, saying it was "illegal" to have a free burial.

Local 293 dropped its picket signs, buried the war hero. All fees were refused, turned back to the family's church for charity.

Pvt. Siciliano had come home, FTA strikers gave him a hero's burial. The picket signs were picked up again. The strike is now in its seventh week.

Win 9c In Local 48

It took just one day of negotiations for FTA Local 48, Summitville, Ind., to win a new contract with a straight across the board nine cent increase for the workers at the Kraft Foods plant there.

In addition to the raise, the contract has an irrevocable checkoff and a clause prohibiting discrimination against any one for union activity. The local has followed this up by getting a 100 percent sign-up on the checkoff clause.

Negotiators were Roy Greer, president; Elsie Overshiner, financial secretary and Albert Webb, vice-president. FTA Representative James Barnett assisted the local officers.

Win Rights In Pacific Grape

Collective bargaining rights have been won for workers at the Pacific Grape Products Co. in Modesto, Cal., Regional Director Jack Montgomery reports.

Rights were won in the frozen food division after a card check that showed better than 60 per cent of the workers wanted FTA as their representative. The workers showed this in the most practical way possible — by signing checkoff authorizations.

The plant is the only one in the country that processes frozen food in cans, unlike the usual wax paper packages. At its peak the plant employs about 400 workers, with 150 to 200 employed year round.

FTA Sparks New Orleans Fight On Lynching, Taft-Hartley Act

Tying in the fight against lynching with the struggle for the right to organize, FTA in New Orleans is sparking a double job on the murder of Local 309 member Roy Cyril Brooks (see cover) with an all-out attack on the Taft-Hartley law.

The cold-blooded police murder of Brother Brooks, who was killed by police officer Alvin Bladsacker in broad daylight in a dispute over a five cent bus fare has prompted the organization of a Louisiana Committee for Civil Rights.

This committee, organized immediately after the killing, has already secured something new in Louisiana "justice"—the indictment of a white policeman for the lynching of a Negro worker.

Following statewide and nationwide protest, the Gretna, La. (Gretna is a suburb of New Orleans) Grand Jury was compelled to issue an indictment against Bladsacker. True, the indictment is merely for "manslaughter," but that in itself represents a real advance.

The attack on the Taft-Hartley act came when members of FTA organized a picketline around the entrance to the swanky hotel where Rep. Fred A. Hartley was stopping during his appearance as honored guest at a Chamber of Commerce banquet.

The picketline contained both white and Negro workers—which in itself was an "offense" to the smug businessmen gathered to hear the co-sponsor of the Taft-Hartley act.

But the pickets were even more "offensive" than that—they went right into the hotel banquet room and lined up in front of the speakers table where Hartley was preparing to crate.

And then they started to ask questions. Before Hartley had a chance to down his first cocktail, the union members started firing embarrassing questions at him. Such as this, asked by FTA Representative Albert A. O'Brien:

"Congressman Hartley, would you favor outlawing strikes of all workers in the country, no matter what kind of work they did, by the simple arbitrary action of an appointed federal labor board?"

Gulping slightly, Hartley answered: "Yes—if it endangered the national welfare," apparently regardless of the kind of work done.

The picket signs carried messages that must have been unwelcome to Congressman Hartley and his Chamber of Commerce hosts. One read: "Mr. Hartley, you are not welcome here with your slave-labor law." Another read: "Repeal the Taft-Hartley slave labor law."

Jim Crow dies hard in New Orleans. When the newspaper photographers came to snap the picketline around Hartley's hotel, they asked the pickets to please remove the Negro workers, explaining that the papers wouldn't carry the picture if it showed white and Negro workers on the same line.

The picketline refused—but the photographers took a shot of only three or four people on the line, all white, and the papers printed that.

Members of FTA Local 293, Brooklyn, N. Y., now in the seventh week of their strike at the Greenwood Cemetery, came off the picketline to inter Pvt. Frank Siciliano, killed in North Africa in 1943. The workers refused pay for the interment, carried it through despite company opposition. (*see story this page*).

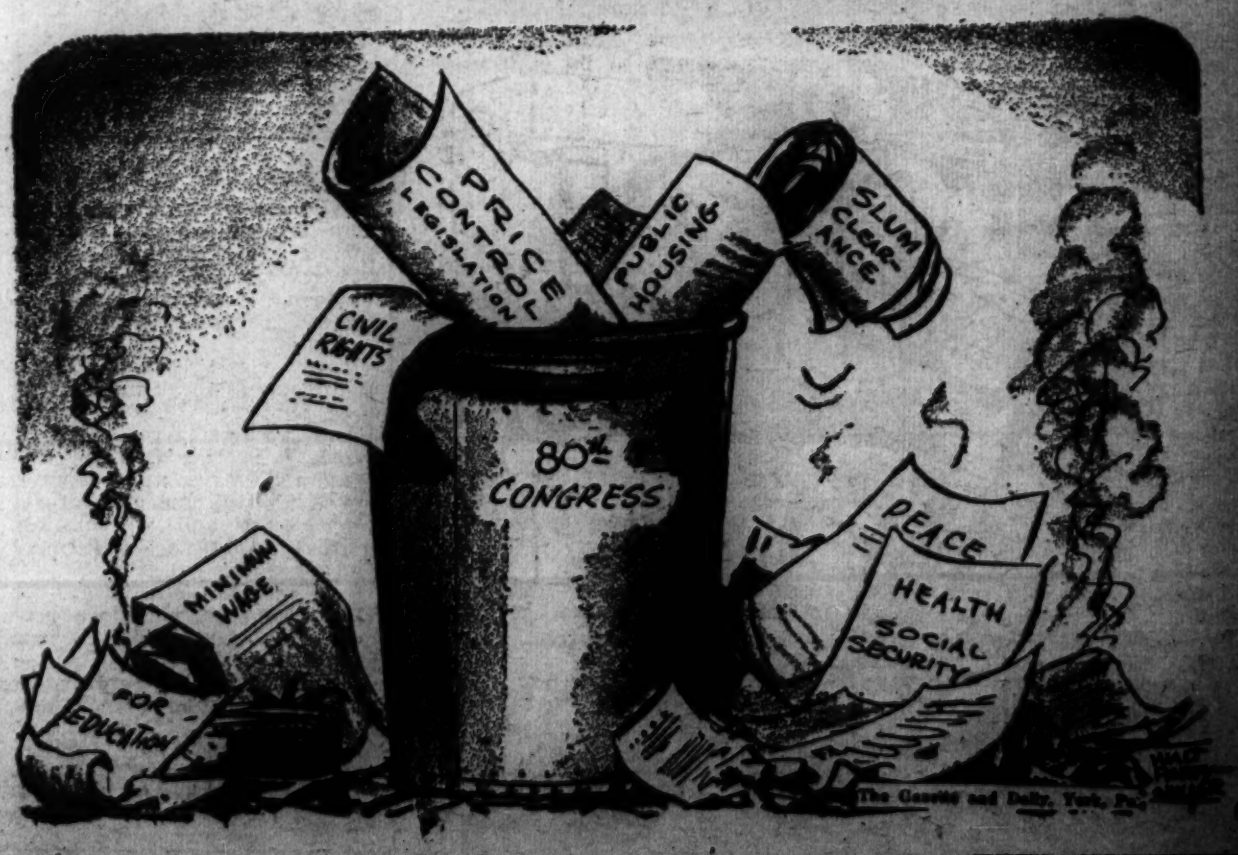
No. 1 U.S. Export—Reaction

Looking at France, China and Greece these days you might well say that the No. 1 U. S. export is reaction.

Consider the new anti-labor bill just passed in France—with the usual clamor about communism—and you'll see how closely it resembles our own Taft-Hartley act. It provides severe jail sentences for anyone interfering with the "right to work"—that is, the "right" to scab—for taking part in a public demonstration that disrupts production—that takes care of picketing—and for writing or publishing anything the government might consider "inflammatory."

In China, a recently passed law outlaws picketing, interfering with scabs, and union shop. On top of that, the government authorities tell unions what kind of leadership they can have—just as the Taft-Hartley act does.

Now take Greece, where the government recently removed the duly elected leaders of the labor unions and installed U. S. stooges. In Greece, union members and leaders are shot and beheaded for the simple crime of belonging to a union.



They Voted For Fascism

This is the House vote on the Mundt-Nixon police state bill, HR 5852. This is the bill that leading trade unionists, teachers, clergymen, lawyers and hundreds of thousands of rank and file workers have described as a fascist measure, designed to abolish the Bill of Rights and to destroy progressive labor unions.

The bill went through the House of Representatives by a vote of 319 to 58, accompanied by a hurricane of labor-baiting speeches.

At FTA News press time, the Mundt-Nixon bill was still in the Senate Judiciary Committee, where the nation-wide protest has kept it for the past six weeks.

The danger of passage is still great. Keep the wires and letters pouring into your two Senators urging them to work and vote against the police state Mundt-Nixon bill.

(NOTE: Only those Congressmen in states where FTA is organized are listed. Numbers in brackets after the name of each Congressman are those of FTA local unions in his district. (R) indicates Republican; (D) Democrat. If you find your Congressman voted wrong, let him know in no uncertain terms. If he voted right, congratulate him.)

ALABAMA

Voted wrong: Grant (D) (112); Hobbs (D); Manasco (D); Battle (D); Andrews (D); Rains (D); Jones (D).

Not voting: Boykin (D); Jarman (D).

ARIZONA

Voted right: Harless (D); Murdock (D) 78 SRV; 306).

ARKANSAS

Voted wrong: Gathings (D) (63; 232); Trimble (D); Hays (D) (98); Mills (D); Cravens (D); Norrell (D).

CALIFORNIA

Voted wrong: Lea (D); Elliott (D) (272); McDonough (R); Hinshaw (R); Johnson (R) (77); Nixon (R); Jackson (R); Phillips (R); Welch (R) (5); Poulson (R); Bradley (R); Fletcher (R) (64); Gearhart (R) (82).

Voted right: Havenner (D) (5); Douglas (D); King (D); Holifield (D).

Not voting: Engle (D); Allen (R); Bramblett (R); Miller (D) (50); Anderson (R); Sheppard (D).

COLORADO

Voted wrong: Hill (R) (113); Chenoweth (R); Rockwell (R).

DELAWARE

Voted wrong: Boggs (R) (103).

FLORIDA

Voted wrong: Peterson (D) (9; 43; 116); Price (D); Sikes (D); Smathers (D) (42); Rogers (D).

Not voting: Hendricks (D) (23; 100).

GEORGIA

Voted wrong: Preston (D) (121); Camp (D); Lanham (D); Brown (D); Cox (D); Davis (D); Wheeler (D); Pace (D); Vinson (D); Wood (D).

ILLINOIS

Voted wrong: Stratton (R) (194); Twyman (R) (194); Allen (R) (17; 52); Arends (R); Vail (R) (194); Church (R); Johnson (R); Jenison (53); Busbey (R) (194); Reed (R) (11); Chiperfield (R); McMillen (R); Owens (R) (194); Mason (R); Dirksen (R); Simpson (R); Vursell (R); Clippinger (R); Bishop (R).

Voted right: Dawson (D) (194); Sabath (D) (194); Gordon (D); Gorski (D) (194); O'Brien (D); Price (D).

INDIANA

Voted wrong: Halleck (R); Harness (R) (32); Wilson (R); Grant (R); Johnson (R); Harvey (R) (37; 38; 39); Gillie (R) (93; 94); Mitchell (R) (62; 164); Landis (R).

Voted right: Madden (D); Ludlow (D) (28; 84; 92).

IOWA

Voted wrong: Martin (R); Cunningham R); Gwynne (R) (166); Cunningham (R); Jense (R); Talle (R) (110); LeCompte (R); Dolliver (R); Houven (R).

KENTUCKY

Voted wrong: Gregory (D) (195); Spence (D); Meade (R); Chelf (D); Chapman (D); Bates (D).

Not voting: Morton (R).

LOUISIANA

Voted wrong: Domengeaux (D); Morrison (D); Larcade (D); Allen (D).

Not voting: Hebert (D); Boggs (D) (309); Brooks (D); Passman (D).

MARYLAND

Voted wrong: Miller (R); Garmatz (D); Sasscer (D); Meade (D) (87); Fallon (D) (87); Beall (R).

MICHIGAN

Voted wrong: Michener (R); Blackney (R); Woodruff (R) (79); Coffin (R) (58); Engel (R) (178); Shafer (R); Wolcott (R) (20); Potter (R) (74); Youngblood (R) (58); Jonkman (R); Crawford (R) (68); Bennett (R) (280); Dondero (R) (58).

Voted right: Sadowsky (D) (58); Dingell (D) (58); Lesinski (D) (58).

Paired wrong (that is, would have voted for the bill but did not vote): Hoffman (R).

MINNESOTA

Voted wrong: Andresen (R) (59); Devitt (R); Anderson (R); Mackinnon (R) (492); Judd (R) (492); Hagen (R).

Voted right: Blatnik (D).

Not voting: O'Hara (R); Knutson (R).

MISSISSIPPI

Voted wrong: Rankin (D) (102); Whittington (D) (129); Winstead (D); Williams (D) (180); Whitten (D); Abernethy (D); Colmer (D).

MISSOURI

Voted wrong: Arnold (R); Cannon (D); Reeves (R); Schwabe (R); Bennett (R); Bakewell (R); Cole (R) (125); Banta (R); Ploeser (R).

Voted right: Karsten (D).

Not voting: Bell (D); Short (R).

NEW JERSEY

Voted wrong: Wolverton (R) (20); Mathews (R) (56; 80; 95); Canfield (R); Hand (R); Eaton (R); Sundstrom (R) (88); Auchincloss (R) (105; 95; 56); Case (R) (154); Hart (D).

Voted right: Keane (R) (88); Norton (D).

Not voting: Thomas (R); Towe (R); Hartley (R).

NEW YORK

Voted wrong: Hall, L. (R); O'Toole (D) (207; 293); LeFevre (R); Tabor (R); Latham (R); Buck (R); Byrne (D); Cole (R) (358); McMahon (R); Coudert (R) (207; 293); Taylor (R); Keating (R); Ross (R); Potts (R) (207; 293); Kilburn (R); Wadsworth (R); Nodar (R) (647); Gwinn (R); Fuller (R); Andrews (R) (127; 356; 357); Keogh (D) (207; 293); Gamble (R); Riehlman (R); Elsasscer (R) (127; 356; 357); Rooney (D) (207; 293); St. George (R); Hall, E. A. (R); Butler (115); Reed (R).

Voted right: Delaney (D); Multer (D); Bloom (D); Isacson (Am. Labor); Pfeifer (D); Cellar (D); Javits (R); Buckley (D); Somers (D); Marcantonio (Am. Labor); Powell (D); Heffernan (D); Klein (D); Lynch (D). **(Note:** All these Congressmen are in districts where members of FTA Locals 207 and 293 live. In addition, members of Local 273 live in Marcantonio and Klein's districts.)

Not voting: Macy (R); Kearney (R).

NORTH CAROLINA

Voted wrong: Kerr (D); Barden (D); Clark (D). (All covered by local 10).

Not voting: Bonner (D) (10); Durham (D); Bulwinkle (D); Cooley (D) (10); Jones (D) (28); Redden (D).

Paired right: (that is, would have voted against the bill but did not vote): Folger (D) (10; 22).

Paired wrong: (that is, would have voted for the bill but did not vote): Deane (D); Doughton (D).

OHIO

Voted wrong: Bender (R); McCulloch (R) (300); Ramey (R) (172; 297); Griffiths (R); Elston (R); Clevenger (R) (300); Brehm (R); Carson (R); Hess (R) McCowen (R); Vorys (R); McGregor (R); Burke (R) (160; 55); Brown (R); Weichel (R); Lewos (R); Bolton (R).

Voted right: Smith (R) (300); Huber (D) (120); Weighan (D); Crosser (D).

Not voting: Jenkins (R).

Paired right: (that is, would have voted against the bill, but did not vote): Kirwan (D).

OREGON

Voted wrong: Norblad (R); Stockman (R); Angell (R) (145).

Voted right: Ellsworth (R).

PENNSYLVANIA

Voted wrong: McGravey (R) (186); Lichtenwalter (R); McConnell (R); Crow (R); Scott, Hardie (R) (186); Dague (R) (638); Simpson (R); Graham (R); Maloney (R) (186); Fenton (R); Kunkel (R); Tibbott (R); Sarbacher (R) (186); Muhlenburg (R) (13); Gavin (R); Kearns (R) (335); Scott, Hugh (R) (186); Gillette (R); Walter (D); McDowell (R) (111); Chadwick (R); Rich (R); VanZandt (R); Corbett (R) (111).

Voted right: Morgan (D); Kelley (D); Eberharter (D) (111); Buchanan (D) (111).

Not voting: Gallagher (R) (186); Jenkins (R); Fulton (R); Scoblick (R); Gross (R) (638).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Voted wrong: Rivers (D) (15); Bryson (D); McMillan (D); Riley (D); Richards (D).

Not voting: Dorn (D).

TENNESSEE

Voted wrong: Phillipps (R) (117); Evins (D); Murray (D) (99); Jennings (R); Priest (D) (150); Cooper (D); Gore (D); Courtney (D); Davis (D) (19).

TEXAS

Voted wrong: Patman (D); Teague (D); Poage (D); Regan (D); Combs (D); Pickett (D); Lucas (D); Burleson (D); Backworth (D); Thomas (D) (34; 75); Gossett (D); Worley (D); Rayburn (D); Thompson (D); Lyle (D) (54); Mahon (D); Wilson (D); Kilday (D) (172).

Not voting: Johnson (D); West (D); Fisher (D).

VIRGINIA

Voted wrong: Bland (D); Gary (D) (45; 57); Stanley (D) (10, South Boston); Smith (D); Hardy (D); Abbitt (D); Harrison (D).

Not voting: Flanagan (D).

WASHINGTON

Voted wrong: Jones (R) (5;7); Holmes (R); Tollefson (R); Mack (R); Horen (R).

Paired right: (that is, would have voted against, but did not vote): Jackson (D).

WEST VIRGINIA

Voted wrong: Love (R) (200); Snyder (R); Rohrbaugh (R); Ellis (R).

Voted right: Kee (D); Hedrick (R).

WISCONSIN

Voted wrong: Smith (R) (236); Brophy (R) (107; 191; 495); Murray (R); O'Konski (R); Davis (R); Kersten (107; 191; 495); Byrnes (R) (21); Stevenson (R) (448); Keefe (R) (341); Hull (R) (24; 40; 175).

These marchers, part of 7,500 that went to Washington to fight for civil rights, plus protests from scores of thousands of workers, teachers, ministers stopped the Mundt-Nixon police state bill—but it can still come up again.

Mr. and Mrs. Voter Go To Town For Civil Rights, Free Speech

Taking an early lead in the fight against the Mundt 'police state' bill, FTA locals in the south, the midwest and the east sent scores of members to the mass march on Washington in the closing days of the 80th Congress.

Nearly 50 FTA rank and filers made the trip from Local 80 and 186 in Camden and Philadelphia, while others came up from Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and halfway across the continent in Chicago.

A total of better than 7,500 people descended on their Congressmen and Senators to tell them not to vote for fascism in the U.S.A. via the Mundt bill, and to remind them that civil liberties were still an issue to the American people.

The delegates got a more than usual runaround from the Congressmen, who were terrified at the thought of meeting their voters face to face. Even the Congressme nand Senators who promised to vote aaginst the bill in many cases tried to dodge and evade the voters.

Typical of this evasive action was the experience of a group of 50 Pennsylvania workers (more than 1,000 were there altogether from the state) including several from FTA who tried to track down their two Senators, Martin (Republican) and Myers (Democrat).

The delegation went to Martin's office. A frightened flunky opened the door a crack, announced that Martin wasn't there and shut it again. The delegates knocked some more. Again a crack in the door. This time the flunky stammered something to the effect that Martin was on the Senate floor.

The delegates went over to the capitol building wheer the Senate chamber is. Police, guards, page boys and assorted hangers-on said Martin was back in his office. Several delegates went to the Senate gallery and saw Martin on the floor. They sent in cards to call him off—an old custom in Washington. The cards came back saying the Senator was not on the floor.

Back to the office, where this time the police had come to reinforce the trembling clerks. Still no Martin. The Senator from Pennsylvania, Edward T. Martin, Republican bigshot and former Governor of the Keystone state was not "at home" to the voters.

Neither was the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, Francis J. Myers. Myers wasn't in his office, couldn't be found on the Senate floor, where they said he was. Back at the office, the clerks couldn't imagine where he might be — lost, one medium size U. S. Senator (D., Pa.).

But Myers was more hospitable than Martin. His Administrative Assistant saw the delegation. Yes, he said, the Senator would vote aaginst the bill, if it came up. But he wouldn't do anything more, wouldn't work against bringing it up, wouldn't join with other Senators to wage a concerted offensive against it—wouldn't, that is, until the 50 delegates finished talking.

Rank and file workers from FTA, from Steel, from UE, from the coal miners, the Office Workers, the Maritime Union talked to Myers's assistant and brought a promise from him that the Senator would speak up and be counted on the side of civil rights and against the police state.

The Pennsylvania delegation's experience was fairly typical. Some of the Senators saw their constituents. Most dodged them. A few promised a last-ditch fight against the Mundt-Nixon brand of thought control.

The delegates—7,500 of them—got a first class education in how their elected representatives operate when the people go to town in Washington.

And the Mundt-Nixon police state bill, denounced by labor, by church leaders, by leading lawyers, by educators and housewives and farm organizations, received a real setback.

The skids had been greased for a quick passage through the Senate similar to the blitz performed in the House. The 7,500 rank and file voters and the millions backing them back home pulled the skids out from under.

As FTA news went to press, the newspapers reported that the bill would be laid over until the next session of Congress. This in itself, while it does not mean that the bill is dead, was a tremendous victory.

The bill can still came up for passage, perhaps with some of its rougher edges trimmed off but still a vicious, un-American gag law in the style of Hitler and Hirohito.

If that happens, the rank and file voters will go to Washington again.

"Wallace Forces Lead Mundt Fight"—"New Party Demands Civil Rights"—these were the headlines that told the story of the 7,500-strong delegation that went to Washington to oppose the Mundt-Nixon thought control bill and to demand passage of civil rights legislation.

For once the newspaper headlines told a true story, though not all of it. Wallace supporters and new party builders were in the lead in the civil rights crusade to the nation's capital. They came from FTA. from steel mills, offices, farms and homes.

They were proud of their candidate and their new party, too, as they chased down the evasive Senators to demand action to defend democracy.

As one FTA rank and filer put it: "Now I know why I'm for Wallace and the new party. These Republicans and Democrats have shown me that we need new hands in Washington —the people's hands, not the bosses'."

Quote of the Month

"If we're not being taken into a fairyland of royal honeyhoons, we're being frightened to death about the Communists."

Henry Wallace raised this question in Atlanta the other night.

Did the Communists cause sky-high prices?

Are they behind the U. S. steel trust which is paying the highest dividend in history—but refusing to expand production and raising prices at every excuse?

Did the Communists cause the housing shortage?

The problem of our relations with Russia is one thing. The problems we have here at home are something else.

Wallace pointed out that high prices are costing the American people $5 a week for each family. That is, the inflation we've had since the war. The total bill is $10,000,000,000. That's 10 billion dollars—as much as the bill for the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Yet these same newspapers howled with pain about the cost of the New Deal. The American people got something in return for the New Deal. They are getting nothing from inflation.

When will we wake up?

AUBREY WILLIAMS,
Editor, Southern Farmer.

New Party Drive Sweeping Nation

For the first time in the history of political conventions American labor is invited to sit in at the drafting of a national party convention.

Invitation came from the new party of Wallace and Taylor, which asked labor unions and other people's organization to help draft the new party platform for the campaign. Drafting will be done at the Philadelphia convention July 23, 24 and 25. Unions are urged to send representatives to the platform committee hearings which will be held in the ballroom of Philadelphia's convention hall two days before the big meeting open, July 21 and 22.

Meantime the new party's vice-Presidential candidate, Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho hit at racial discrimination in Washington, D. C., when he introduced a bill to wipe out segregation in the capital's schools. The bill is a companion to HR 6488, introduced in the House by Rep. Arthur Klein (D.-N. Y.).

Taylor's action was in direct contrast to that of the two old parties, neither of which found time to even consider anti-polltax, anti-lynch or anti-jim crow legislation in the closing rush of Congress.

Other convention plans include a national Founders Certificate drive, which will consist of books containing certificates costing from one dollar up to five dollars. Each certificate certifies the donor as a founder of the new party. The individual selling the most certificates will be the guest of the National Wallace for President Committee at the convention, with all expenses paid.

Paul Revere got on his horse
And started things a-humming
He cried, "Wake up and register—
Election time is coming!"

Hotel owners, parking lot operators, restaurant proprietors and even boarding house landladies doubled and tripled their rates for the GOP convention in Philadelphia. Convention delegates who holler should hold their breath. The boys are simply imitating what the GOP 80th Congress did to the cost of living.

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Newspapers are funny things. Day the GOP convention opened, Philadelphia papers carried a five column picture showing Taft, Dewey, Joe Martin and other GOP big shots walking arm in arm with President M.W. Clement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. New York papers were more discreet about revealing the power — big money —behind the nominee in such a shameless fashion. They cut Clement out of the picture.

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We're having a "peculiar sort of business boom" according to an official of the Commerce Dept. reporting to the American Marketing Assn. the "peculiar" thing is this, the man said: "The high cost of food is undoubtedly taking an excessive share of national income." More than 25 percent of all families spent more money in 1947 than they took in, a good trick if you can keep it up. People with less than $2,000 a year have been priced out of the housing market, but the "peculiar" thing is that demand for housing keeps up. Eating beans day after day can make a man feel "peculiar" too, but the learned economist didn't go into that.

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Chairman Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors has a new theory of profits. Profits, says Mr. Sloan, "are more emotional than economic." Don't insist on a wage increase, brothers, it simply shows you're letting your emotions run away with you.

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"Furor over communists covers up many crimes of Congress against consumers," says the People's Lobby of Washington, D.C., consumers organization that tries to help the ordinary family. Among these crimes People's Lobby lists: oil lands grab, giving oil trust $40 billion in U.S. oil resources; high tariff finagling around reciprocal trade pacts; the bill to exempt railroads from anti-trust laws; the tax bill giving millions to the rich, crumbs to the poor; grabs at TVA, etc etc. As the Lobby points out: "The Mundt-Nixon bill and the Committee on unAmerican activities are dragging a very red herring to cover up the most brazen attempts to loot the American people."

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The bosses' line against wage increases has cracked wide open. Autos, electrical manufacturing, parts of the food and tobacco industries have been agreeing to increases. The profits curtain proves to have holes in it. Timid souls will please note that unions that don't sign Taft-Hahtley redtape affidavits are also getting increases, just as big and bigger than those going to the purity boys.

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After President Truman's "non-political" train had stopped at a midwest railway center the words "Injunction Special" were found painted on it. "Wallace in 48" appeared on boxcars and buildings of the Milwaukee Railroad. A big railroad workers' delegation is coming to the new party convention in Philadelphia July 23-25. The railroad boys know where they're going, the track is clear and they'll be there on schedule.

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The state Agricultural Commissioners of Texas and Georgia have been indicted for violating the lobbyists registration act, which is a Federal offense. One of the men, Tom Linder of Georgia, once testified in favor of going back to the dollar a day wage for agricultural workers—more money would simply "spoil 'em." The indictment charges that two "were acting for their own personal interests in sponsoring or asking the defeat of certain legislation." Scratch a wage chiseller and you'll usually find...what the Federal Grand Jury has found on these two.

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Sign in Philadelphia: "The Country Deserves Taft." Officer, arrest that man! He's insulting the United States!

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Here's one for the Democrats: "Travel With Truman—Both Ways at Once!" Or: "Drink to the Democrats—They're Down and They're Out."

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Simplest one of all has three words: WIN WITH WALLACE.

FTA NEWS

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA — CIO

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"Civil Rights" In Louisiana

(photo by Marion Porter, Louisiana Weekly)

The body of Roy Cyril Brooks, member of FTA-CIO Local 309, lies in the street of Gretna, La., where he was murdered in cold blood by white police officer Alvin Bladsacker. Brother Brooks' son, 22, a veteran of World War II, sits beside his father's body. Brother Brooks was taken off a bus and killed by the policeman in a dispute over a five cent fare. The policeman has not yet been tried. **(see story, page 5).**